

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS.—A DECIDED REPUBLICAN VICTORY.—GAMBETTA ELECTED BOTH DEPARTMENTS OF PARIS AND MARSEILLES.—ROCHETEAU SAID TO BE INSANE.—GERMAN WORKMEN AGAIN EMPLOYED IN PARIS.

PARIS, Monday, July 3, 1871.

Returns from the departments, as far as received, indicate the election of 15 moderate Republicans. Gambetta has been returned from Paris. The *Sicile* states that the army did not vote.

The workmen all cast their votes for Gambetta and Victor Hugo, who are the candidates elected for the first section of the Seventh Arrondissement of Paris. Returns from Seniors are favorable to the Government. The election of M. Gambetta, Wolowski, Leveur, Proust, Pressensac, Clusey, and Andre is certain. Returns are still meager, but it is probable that the Parisian Press Union has succeeded in electing 15 of its candidates. Of the Radical list Gambetta is alone successful. In many districts only a two-thirds vote was polled.

A despatch from Bordeaux announces that four Republicans have been chosen from the Department of Gironde to the Assembly. The Republicans cast 62,000 votes, the Imperials 10,000, and the Royalists 12,000. The Imperials, M. Testelin, Republicans, have been chosen. The Department of Nord by a two-thirds vote. The Departments of Pas de Calais and Somme have also chosen Gen. Faidherbe. The Department of the Alps elects Republicans, and the Department of the Seine elects moderate Republicans. Only two monarchists are chosen from Paris. An approximate result of the election in thirty-four Departments, exclusive of the Seine, is 16 Republicans and 12 Conservatives.

It is now considered certain that 90 or 95 of the 114 Departments chosen yesterday by the Assembly are moderate Republicans, and will support the Administration of President Thiers.

M. Gambetta has also been returned to the Assembly from Marseilles. M. Rouher has been defeated in the Department of Charente Inférieure. Liberals have been chosen to the Assembly from the Departments of the Seine and Oise. MM. Duvivier and Magne are among the successful candidates.

Candidates pledged solely to the restoration of the integrity of France have been successful in several districts.

M. Rochefort is pronounced to be insane. A long lecture has been held between M. Thiers and Gen. Favre, German Administrator of Civil Affairs in France.

The sugar refineries of Paris are once more employing German workmen.

A court-martial for the trial of Communists convenes in Paris to-morrow.

No political importance is attached to the fact that the Orleans Prince dined on Saturday with President Thiers. The discussion on the Budget was resumed in the Assembly, to-day. The Deputies from Lyons have presented to the Assembly protests numerous signed by their constituents, and will support the Administration of President Thiers.

The Assembly is now considering the bill requiring the deposit of caution money by newspapers. M. Puyvare, Minister of Finance, has remitted 100,000 francs, on account of the War Indemnity, to Count Waldersee, the German Ambassador.

A mail train on the Northern Railway ran off the track to-day near Clermont. Six persons were killed, and 20 injured.

Although the telegrams from France give 114 vacancies in the French National Assembly to be filled by the supplementary elections that took place on the 23d instant, advice received by mail make the number 112. These are divided among the Departments as follows: Ain 2 Deputies, Aisne 1, Alpes (Basses) 1, Alpes (Hautes) 1, Alpes Maritimes 2, Aude 1, Bouches-du-Rhône 5, Charente 1, Charente Inférieure 2, Cher 2, Côte d'Or 2, Côte du Nord 1, Dordogne 1, Doubs 2, Drôme 2, Finistère 3, Gard 2, Gironde 4, Guyenne 1, Hérault 2, Ille-et-Villaine 3, Indre-et-Loire 1, Isère 1, Landes 3, Loire-et-Cher 1, Loire 2, Lot-et-Garonne 1, Mayenne 1, Morbihan 1, Nord 2, Oise 1, Pas-de-Calais 1, Puy-de-Dôme 1, Pyrénées-Orientales 1, Rhône 2, Seine-et-Oise 3, Savoie (Haute) 1, Seine 2, Seine Inférieure 4, Seine-et-Marne 3, Somme 3, Tarn 1, Var 3, Vaucluse 1, Vendée 1, Vienne 1, Vosges 1. The French Government has expected a large number of Republicans, and the Department of the Seine can safely be counted upon to return 15 Deputies which will be supporters of the administration of Thiers. Thus the present Government will be supported by at least 74 of the total number of Deputies to be returned, and the returns from the remaining 12 Departments cannot materially affect this result.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CENSUS STATISTICS.—THE COTTON MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS DECREASING IN POPULATION.—DIPLOMATIC.

LONDON, Monday, July 3, 1871.

Details of the census returns are beginning to be published, and present some curious facts. One of the most interesting of these is that the great cotton manufacturing centers, which suffered from a scarcity of the raw material during the American war, have sustained a positive loss in population since 1850. The un doubted cause of this effect is the immense emigration to America during those years in consequence of the hard times and lack of food occasioned by the cotton famine.

It is reported that Lord Rosefield will retire from the position of British Ambassador at Vienna, and that he will be succeeded by Sir Alexander Hamilton, Lord Loftus, the present Ambassador to Berlin, taking the latter's post at St. Petersburg.

Odo Russell has, it is said, been appointed Ambassador to Berlin, and will be replaced in the Foreign Office by Lord Tenterden, who recently returned from service with the High Commission at Washington.

There were disturbances between the Orangemen and Roman Catholics, on Saturday, at Lurgan, a market town in Ireland, in Ulster County. The military were called out and the riot act read, when the rioters dispersed and quiet was restored.

The French loan attracted much more the price at which it was issued, and, in the quiet manner in which the French elections have passed off.

UNITED ITALY.

VICTOR EMANUEL ENTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED IN THE NEW CAPITAL.

ROME, Monday, July 3, 1871.

King Victor Emmanuel arrived in Rome to-day, and had an enthusiastic reception from the citizens. The Ministers from Germany, Sweden, Turkey, Holland, Russia, Spain, and the United States, to the Court of King Victor Emmanuel, have arrived in this city.

SPAIN.

A NEW LOAN NEGOTIATED.

MADRID, Monday, July 3, 1871.

The Imperialist says Señor Moret, Minister of Finance, has negotiated a loan of 100,000,000 reals at 10 per cent, with the proceeds of which he proposes to pay off the foreign debt, and meet other pressing demands.

BELGIUM.

TWO LEGATIONS TO BE MAINTAINED AT ROME.

BRUSSELS, Monday, July 3, 1871.

In the Senate, to-day, the Baron d'Anethan stated that the Belgian Government neither approved nor disapproved of the Italian occupation of Rome. Two Belgian legations would still be maintained, one at the Vatican, and the other to the Holy See.

AFGHANISTAN.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR A RECONCILIATION.

BOMBAY, Monday, July 3, 1871.

It is reported that negotiations have been commenced between the Amir of Cabul and Yakub Khan, and it is probable that a reconciliation will be effected.

After the capture by Yakub Khan of the important city of Herat, by which he acquired possession of the district of Herat, in the north-western part of Afghanistan, it became a matter of doubt whether Yakub Khan would move directly against Kandahar, in the interior of the country, the place of residence of his father, Sher Ali Khan, or against Cabul, the ruling Amir or Emperor, of which was a dependent of Sher Ali Khan. The latter intelligence represented the insurgents as moving rapidly against Kandahar and the inhabitants everywhere ready to support them. These considerations, as well as the fact that Yakub Khan is of a resolute and implacable character, and was determined to acquire absolute possession of Afghanistan, render it difficult to regard the vague telegram from Bombay, published above, as proof that he has relinquished his projects. As the success of the insurgents would be unfavorable to the interests of the English in that section of country, until there is some confirmation of the intelligence of a reconciliation, the telegram from Bombay is likely to be construed as an attempt on the part of the British in India to give the matter a coloring to suit their own interests.

CUBA.

IMPORTANT CAPTURES BY THE SPANISH.

HAVANA, July 3.—The Spanish gunboat *Neptuno* captured the Cuban gunboat *Fredrico Cavada* while he was trying to leave the island. He was taken to Puerto Principe for trial. His execution is certain. The *Neptuno* also captured the Cuban Admiral Osorio, who was made famous by capturing the Spanish corvette *Comandante*. Osorio was taken to Nuevas for trial.

Three more Cuban leaders on Cayo Cruz, where Covado was captured, were surrounded by Spanish seamen and troops and killed. The Cuban officers Antonio Zaldivar, Jose Caille, Nicolas Murphy, and others, are at Puerto Principe. Valmasaca has arrived at Sancti Spiritus.

HAYTI.

PERSECUTION OF A CONVERTED ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST.—ATTEMPT TO EXPEL HIM FROM THE ISLAND.—THE HORNET GETTING READY FOR SEA.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, July 1, via KINGSTON, Jam., July 3, 1871.

At the request of the French Consul and the French Admiral the Haytian officials ordered the expulsion of Mr. Quine, formerly a French priest, but now a minister and preaching in favor of Protestantism. The Senate canceled the order and censured the officials, because the wife and child of Quine are Haytiens. The people are indignant at the action of the officials and their servility to the priests and Frenchmen.

The materials for the repair of the *Hornet* have arrived, and work on the vessel is proceeding. Her old officers have also arrived. A Spanish vessel is keeping a close watch on the *Hornet*.

The Senate has removed Mr. Halgren, the Minister of Education, and has impeached him as a bankrupt. Mr. Davies will probably be his successor.

THE NEW DOMINION.

IMMENSE FIRES IN THE WOODS.—HOUSES AND CROPS DESTROYED.

FOUR ELGIS, July 3.—Fires have been raging since Friday, for a distance of 30 miles, around this section. Great numbers of houses, and a large amount of crops have been destroyed. The village itself was saved by a change of wind.

OTTAWA, July 3.—There are large fires in the woods in this section, and considerable property has been destroyed.

THE CANADIANS AND THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.—OPPOSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

TORONTO, June 26.—From official and inspired utterances that have been made within the last two or three weeks it is certain that Sir John A. Macdonald will really assume a double character when the Canadian Parliament assembles to consider the Treaty of Washington. As Joint High Commissioner he will explain and uphold the Treaty, as Premier of the Dominion he will criticize, dissect, and denounce it. He may succeed in retaining office by skillful shifting; but public confidence is shaken by such wickerwork statesmanship as Sir John A. Macdonald's. Even the *Montreal Herald*, which contained probably the most dispassionate articles upon the Treaty, the acceptance of which it strongly urged, cannot find terms in which to express its sense of the Canadian Premier's conduct. Testimony from this quarter comes with the more force as *The Herald* is all local political feeling in order to award Sir John his share of the praise it considered to be due to him. The *Register* says: "When we read backward and forward the resolutions of the Commissioners, and with annual force, advocated ratification. These two journals have certainly good cause to open the veins of their wrath. Though the Reform party and the Government are now one in their opposition to the Treaty, the former—evidently with an eye to the election of 1872—will not be slow to make the most of the denunciations of the leader of the Ministry. In an article called forth by the text of Earl Granville's instructions to the Commissioners, *The Globe* interrogates and soundly rebukes the Premier, while demanding the further enlightenment promised, but not expected, immediately, and upholds the Treaty, as Premier of the Dominion he will criticize, dissect, and denounce it. He may succeed in retaining office by skillful shifting; but public confidence is shaken by such wickerwork statesmanship as Sir John A. Macdonald's. Even the *Montreal Herald*, which contained probably the most dispassionate articles upon the Treaty, the acceptance of which it strongly urged, cannot find terms in which to express its sense of the Canadian Premier's conduct. Testimony from this quarter comes with the more force as *The Herald* is all local political feeling in order to award Sir John his share of the praise it considered to be due to him. The *Register* says: "When we read backward and forward the resolutions of the Commissioners, and with annual force, advocated ratification. These two journals have certainly good cause to open the veins of their wrath. Though the Reform party and the Government are now one in their opposition to the Treaty, the former—evidently with an eye to the election of 1872—will not be slow to make the most of the denunciations of the leader of the Ministry. In an article called forth by the text of Earl Granville's instructions to the Commissioners, *The Globe* interrogates and soundly rebukes the Premier, while demanding the further enlightenment promised, but not expected, immediately, and upholds the Treaty, as Premier of the Dominion he will criticize, dissect, and denounce it. He may succeed in retaining office by skillful shifting; but public confidence is shaken by such wickerwork statesmanship as Sir John A. Macdonald's. Even the *Montreal Herald*, which contained probably the most dispassionate articles upon the Treaty, the acceptance of which it strongly urged, cannot find terms in which to express its sense of the Canadian Premier's conduct. Testimony from this quarter comes with the more force as *The Herald* is all local political feeling in order to award Sir John his share of the praise it considered to be due to him. The *Register* says: "When we read backward and forward the resolutions of the Commissioners, and with annual force, advocated ratification. These two journals have certainly good cause to open the veins of their wrath. Though the Reform party and the Government are now one in their opposition to the Treaty, the former—evidently with an eye to the election of 1872—will not be slow to make the most of the denunciations of the leader of the Ministry. In an article called forth by the text of Earl Granville's instructions to the Commissioners, *The Globe* interrogates and soundly rebukes the Premier, while demanding the further enlightenment promised, but not expected, immediately, and upholds the Treaty, as Premier of the Dominion he will criticize, dissect, and denounce it. He may succeed in retaining office by skillful shifting; but public confidence is shaken by such wickerwork statesmanship as Sir John A. Macdonald's. Even the *Montreal Herald*, which contained probably the most dispassionate articles upon the Treaty, the acceptance of which it strongly urged, cannot find terms in which to express its sense of the Canadian Premier's conduct. Testimony from this quarter comes with the more force as *The Herald* is all local political feeling in order to award Sir John his share of the praise it considered to be due to him. The *Register* says: "When we read backward and forward the resolutions of the Commissioners, and with annual force, advocated ratification. These two journals have certainly good cause to open the veins of their wrath. Though the Reform party and the Government are now one in their opposition to the Treaty, the former—evidently with an eye to the election of 1872—will not be slow to make the most of the denunciations of the leader of the Ministry. In an article called forth by the text of Earl Granville's instructions to the Commissioners, *The Globe* interrogates and soundly rebukes the Premier, while demanding the further enlightenment promised, but not expected, immediately, and upholds the Treaty, as Premier of the Dominion he will criticize, dissect, and denounce it. He may succeed in retaining office by skillful shifting; but public confidence is shaken by such wickerwork statesmanship as Sir John A. Macdonald's. Even the *Montreal Herald*, which contained probably the most dispassionate articles upon the Treaty, the acceptance of which it strongly urged, cannot find terms in which to express its sense of the Canadian Premier's conduct. Testimony from this quarter comes with the more force as *The Herald* is all local political feeling in order to award Sir John his share of the praise it considered to be due to him. The *Register* says: "When we read backward and forward the resolutions of the Commissioners, and with annual force, advocated ratification. These two journals have certainly good cause to open the veins of their wrath. Though the Reform party and the Government are now one in their opposition to the Treaty, the former—evidently with an eye to the election of 1872—will not be slow to make the most of the denunciations of the leader of the Ministry. In an article called forth by the text of Earl Granville's instructions to the Commissioners, *The Globe* interrogates and soundly rebukes the Premier, while demanding the further enlightenment promised, but not expected, immediately, and upholds the Treaty, as Premier of the Dominion he will criticize, dissect, and denounce it. He may succeed in retaining office by skillful shifting; but public confidence is shaken by such wickerwork statesmanship as Sir John A. Macdonald's. Even the *Montreal Herald*, which contained probably the most dispassionate articles upon the Treaty, the acceptance of which it strongly urged, cannot find terms in which to express its sense of the Canadian Premier's conduct. Testimony from this quarter comes with the more force as *The Herald* is all local political feeling in order to award Sir John his share of the praise it considered to be due to him. The *Register* says: "When we read backward and forward the resolutions of the Commissioners, and with annual force, advocated ratification. These two journals have certainly good cause to open the veins of their wrath. Though the Reform party and the Government are now one in their opposition to the Treaty, the former—evidently with an eye to the election of 1872—will not be slow to make the most of the denunciations of the leader of the Ministry. In an article called forth by the text of Earl Granville's instructions to the Commissioners, *The Globe* interrogates and soundly rebukes the Premier, while demanding the further enlightenment promised, but not expected, immediately, and upholds the Treaty, as Premier of the Dominion he will criticize, dissect, and denounce it. He may succeed in retaining office by skillful shifting; but public confidence is shaken by such wickerwork statesmanship as Sir John A. Macdonald's. Even the *Montreal Herald*, which contained probably the most dispassionate articles upon the Treaty, the acceptance of which it strongly urged, cannot find terms in which to express its sense of the Canadian Premier's conduct. Testimony from this quarter comes with the more force as *The Herald* is all local political feeling in order to award Sir John his share of the praise it considered to be due to him. The *Register* says: "When we read backward and forward the resolutions of the Commissioners, and with annual force, advocated ratification. These two journals have certainly good cause to open the veins of their wrath. Though the Reform party and the Government are now one in their opposition to the Treaty, the former—evidently with an eye to the election of 1872—will not be slow to make the most of the denunciations of the leader of the Ministry. In an article called forth by the text of Earl Granville's instructions to the Commissioners, *The Globe* interrogates and soundly rebukes the Premier, while demanding the further enlightenment promised, but not expected, immediately, and upholds the Treaty, as Premier of the Dominion he will criticize, dissect, and denounce it. He may succeed in retaining office by skillful shifting; but public confidence is shaken by such wickerwork statesmanship as Sir John A. Macdonald's. Even the *Montreal Herald*, which contained probably the most dispassionate articles upon the Treaty, the acceptance of which it strongly urged, cannot find terms in which to express its sense of the Canadian Premier's conduct. Testimony from this quarter comes with the more force as *The Herald* is all local political feeling in order to award Sir John his share of the praise it considered to be due to him. The *Register* says: "When we read backward and forward the resolutions of the Commissioners, and with annual force, advocated ratification. These two journals have certainly good cause to open the veins of their wrath. Though the Reform party and the Government are now one in their opposition to the Treaty, the former—evidently with an eye to the election of 1872—will not be slow to make the most of the denunciations of the leader of the Ministry. In an article called forth by the text of Earl Granville's instructions to the Commissioners, *The Globe* interrogates and soundly rebukes the Premier, while demanding the further enlightenment promised, but not expected, immediately, and upholds the Treaty, as Premier of the Dominion he will criticize, dissect, and denounce it. He may succeed in retaining office by skillful shifting; but public confidence is shaken by such wickerwork statesmanship as Sir John A. Macdonald's. Even the *Montreal Herald*, which contained probably the most dispassionate articles upon the Treaty, the acceptance of which it strongly urged, cannot find terms in which to express its sense of the Canadian Premier's conduct. Testimony from this quarter comes with the more force as *The Herald* is all local political feeling in order to award Sir John his share of the praise it considered to be due to him. The *Register* says: "When we read backward and forward the resolutions of the Commissioners, and with annual force, advocated ratification. These two journals have certainly good cause to open the veins of their wrath. Though the Reform party and the Government are now one in their opposition to the Treaty, the former—evidently with an eye to the election of 1872—will not be slow to make the most of the denunciations of the leader of the Ministry. In an article called forth by the text of Earl Granville's instructions to the Commissioners, *The Globe* interrogates and soundly rebukes the Premier, while demanding the further enlightenment promised, but not expected, immediately, and upholds the Treaty, as Premier of the Dominion he will criticize, dissect, and denounce it. He may succeed in retaining office by skillful shifting; but public confidence is shaken by such wickerwork statesmanship as Sir John A. Macdonald's. Even the *Montreal Herald*, which contained probably the most dispassionate articles upon the Treaty, the acceptance of which it strongly urged, cannot find terms in which to express its sense of the Canadian Premier's conduct. Testimony from this quarter comes with the more force as *The Herald* is all local political feeling in order to award Sir John his share of the praise it considered to be due to him. The *Register* says: "When we read backward and forward the resolutions of the Commissioners, and with annual force, advocated ratification. These two journals have certainly good cause to open the veins of their wrath. Though the Reform party and the Government are now one in their opposition to the Treaty, the former—evidently with an eye to the election of 1872—will not be slow to make the most of the denunciations of the leader of the Ministry. In an article called forth by the text of Earl Granville's instructions to the Commissioners, *The Globe* interrogates and soundly rebukes the Premier, while demanding the further enlightenment promised, but not expected, immediately, and upholds the Treaty, as Premier of the Dominion he will criticize, dissect, and denounce it. He may succeed in retaining office by skillful shifting; but public confidence is shaken by such wickerwork statesmanship as Sir John A. Macdonald's. Even the *Montreal Herald*, which contained probably the most dispassionate articles upon the Treaty, the acceptance of which it strongly urged, cannot find terms in which to express its sense of the Canadian Premier's conduct. Testimony from this quarter comes with the more force as *The Herald* is all local political feeling in order to award Sir John his share of the praise it considered to be due to him. The *Register* says: "When we read backward and forward the resolutions of the Commissioners, and with annual force, advocated ratification. These two journals have certainly good cause to open the veins of their wrath. Though the Reform party and the Government are now one in their opposition to the Treaty, the former—evidently with an eye to the election of 1872—will not be slow to make the most of the denunciations of the leader of the Ministry. In an article called forth by the text of Earl Granville's instructions to the Commissioners, *The Globe* interrogates and soundly rebukes the Premier, while demanding the further enlightenment promised, but not expected, immediately, and upholds the Treaty, as Premier of the Dominion he will criticize, dissect, and denounce it. He may succeed in retaining office by skillful shifting; but public confidence is shaken by such wickerwork statesmanship as Sir John A. Macdonald's. Even the *Montreal Herald*, which contained probably the most dispassionate articles upon the Treaty, the acceptance of which it strongly urged, cannot find terms in which to express its sense of the Canadian Premier's conduct. Testimony from this quarter comes with the more force as *The Herald* is all local political feeling in order to award Sir John his share of the praise it considered to be due to him. The *Register* says: "When we read backward and forward the resolutions of the Commissioners, and with annual force, advocated ratification. These two journals have certainly good cause to open the veins of their wrath. Though the Reform party and the Government are now one in their opposition to the Treaty, the former—evidently with an eye to the election of 1872—will not be slow to make the most of the denunciations of the leader of the Ministry. In an article called forth by the text of Earl Granville's instructions to the Commissioners, *The Globe* interrogates and soundly rebukes the Premier, while demanding the further enlightenment promised, but not expected, immediately, and upholds the Treaty, as Premier of the Dominion he will criticize, dissect, and denounce it. He may succeed in retaining office by skillful shifting; but public confidence is shaken by such wickerwork statesmanship as Sir John A. Macdonald's. Even the *Montreal Herald*, which contained probably the most dispassionate articles upon the Treaty, the acceptance of which it strongly urged, cannot find terms in which to express its sense of the Canadian Premier's conduct. Testimony from this quarter comes with the more force as *The Herald* is all local political feeling in order to award Sir John his share of the praise it considered to be due to him. The *Register* says: "When we read backward and forward the resolutions of the Commissioners, and with annual force, advocated ratification. These two journals have certainly good cause to open the veins of their wrath. Though the Reform party and the Government are now one in their opposition to the Treaty, the former—evidently with an eye to the election of 1872—will not be slow to make the most of the denunciations of the leader of the Ministry. In an article called forth by the text of Earl Granville's instructions to the Commissioners, *The Globe* interrogates and soundly rebukes the Premier, while demanding the further enlightenment promised, but not expected, immediately, and upholds the Treaty, as Premier of the Dominion he will criticize, dissect, and denounce it. He may succeed in retaining office by skillful shifting; but public confidence is shaken by such wickerwork statesmanship as Sir John A. Macdonald's. Even the *Montreal Herald*, which contained probably the most dispassionate articles upon the Treaty, the acceptance of which it strongly urged, cannot find terms in which to express its sense of the Canadian Premier's conduct. Testimony from this quarter comes with the more force as *The Herald* is all local political feeling in order to award Sir John his share of the praise it considered to be due to him. The *Register* says: "When we read backward and forward the resolutions of the Commissioners, and with annual force, advocated ratification. These two journals have certainly good cause to open the veins of their wrath. Though the Reform party and the Government are now one in their opposition to the Treaty, the former—evidently with an eye to the election of 1872—will not be slow to make the most of the denunciations of the leader of the Ministry. In an article called forth by the text of Earl Granville's instructions to the Commissioners, *The Globe* interrogates and soundly rebukes the Premier, while demanding the further enlightenment promised, but not expected, immediately, and upholds the Treaty, as Premier of the Dominion he will criticize, dissect, and denounce it. He may succeed in retaining office by skillful shifting; but public confidence is shaken by such wickerwork statesmanship as Sir John A. Macdonald's. Even the *Montreal Herald*, which contained probably the most dispassionate articles upon the Treaty, the acceptance of which it strongly urged, cannot find terms in which to express its sense of the Canadian Premier's conduct. Testimony from this quarter comes with the more force as *The Herald* is all local political feeling in order to award Sir John his share of the praise it considered to be due to him. The *Register* says: "When we read backward and forward the resolutions of the Commissioners, and with annual force, advocated ratification. These two journals have certainly good cause to open the veins of their wrath. Though the Reform party and the Government are now one in their opposition to the Treaty, the former—evidently with an eye to the election of 1872—will not be slow to make the most of the denunciations of the leader of the Ministry. In an article called forth by the text of Earl Granville's instructions to the Commissioners, *The Globe* interrogates and soundly rebukes the Premier, while demanding the further enlightenment promised, but not expected, immediately, and upholds the Treaty, as Premier of the Dominion he will criticize, dissect, and denounce it. He may succeed in retaining office by skillful shifting; but public confidence is shaken by such wickerwork statesmanship as Sir John A. Macdonald's. Even the *Montreal Herald*, which contained probably the most dispassionate articles upon the Treaty, the acceptance of which it strongly urged, cannot find terms in which to express its sense of the Canadian Premier's conduct. Testimony from this quarter comes with the more force as *The Herald* is all local political feeling in order to award Sir John his share of the praise it considered to be due to him. The *Register* says: "When we read backward and forward the resolutions of the Commissioners, and with annual force, advocated ratification. These two journals have certainly good cause to open the veins of their wrath. Though the Reform party and the Government are now one in their opposition to the Treaty, the former—evidently with an eye to the election of 1872—will not be slow to make the most of the denunciations of the leader of the Ministry. In an article called forth by the text of Earl Granville's instructions to the Commissioners, *The Globe* interrogates and soundly rebukes the Premier, while demanding the further enlightenment promised, but not expected, immediately, and upholds the Treaty, as Premier of the Dominion he will criticize, dissect, and denounce it. He may succeed in retaining office by skillful shifting; but public confidence is shaken by such wickerwork statesmanship as Sir John A. Macdonald's. Even the *Montreal Herald*, which contained probably the most dispassionate articles upon the Treaty, the acceptance of which it strongly urged, cannot find terms in which to express its sense of the Canadian Premier's conduct. Testimony from this quarter comes with the more force as *The Herald* is all local political feeling in order to award Sir John his share of the praise it considered to be due to him. The *Register* says: "When we read backward and forward the resolutions of the Commissioners, and with annual force, advocated ratification. These two journals have certainly good cause to open the veins of their wrath. Though the Reform party and the Government are now one in their opposition to the Treaty, the former—evidently with an eye to the election of 1872—will not be slow to make the most of the denunciations of the leader of the Ministry. In an article called forth by the text of Earl Granville's instructions to the Commissioners, *The Globe* interrogates and soundly rebukes the Premier, while demanding the further enlightenment promised, but not expected, immediately, and upholds the Treaty, as Premier of the Dominion he will criticize, dissect, and denounce it. He may succeed in retaining office by skillful shifting; but public confidence is shaken by such wickerwork statesmanship as Sir John A. Macdonald's. Even the *Montreal Herald*, which contained probably the most dispassionate articles upon the Treaty, the acceptance of which it strongly urged, cannot find terms in which to express its sense of the Canadian Premier's conduct. Testimony from this quarter comes with the more force as *The Herald* is all local political feeling in order to award Sir John his share of the praise it considered to be due to him. The *Register* says: "When we read backward and forward the resolutions of the Commissioners, and with annual force, advocated ratification. These two journals have certainly good cause to open the veins of their wrath. Though the Reform party and the Government are now one in their opposition to the Treaty, the former—evidently with an eye to the election of 1872—will not be slow to make the most of the denunciations of the leader of the Ministry. In an article called forth by the text of Earl Granville's instructions to the Commissioners, *The Globe* interrogates and soundly rebukes the Premier, while demanding the further enlightenment promised, but not expected, immediately, and upholds the Treaty, as Premier of the Dominion he will criticize, dissect, and denounce it. He may succeed in retaining office by skillful shifting; but public confidence is shaken by such wickerwork statesmanship as Sir John A. Macdonald's. Even the *Montreal Herald*, which contained probably the most dispassionate articles upon the Treaty, the acceptance of which it strongly urged, cannot find terms in which to express its sense of the Canadian Premier's conduct. Testimony from this quarter comes with the more force as *The Herald* is all local political feeling in order to award Sir John his share of the praise it considered to be due to him. The *Register* says: "When we read backward and forward the resolutions of the Commissioners, and with annual force, advocated ratification. These two journals have certainly good cause to open the veins of their wrath. Though the Reform party and the Government are now one in their opposition to the Treaty, the former—evidently with an eye to the election of 1872—will not be slow to make the most of the denunciations of the leader of the Ministry. In an article called forth by the text of Earl Granville's instructions to the Commissioners, *The Globe* interrogates and soundly rebukes the Premier, while demanding the further enlightenment promised, but not expected, immediately, and upholds the Treaty, as Premier of the Dominion he will criticize, dissect, and denounce it. He may succeed in retaining office by skillful shifting; but public confidence is shaken by such wickerwork statesmanship as Sir John A. Macdonald's. Even the *Montreal Herald*, which contained probably the most dispassionate articles upon the Treaty, the acceptance of which it strongly urged, cannot find terms in which to express its sense of the Canadian Premier's conduct. Testimony from this quarter comes with the more force as *The Herald* is all local political feeling in order to award Sir John his share of the praise it considered to be due to him. The *Register* says: "When we read backward and forward the resolutions of the Commissioners, and with annual force, advocated ratification. These two journals have certainly good cause to open the veins of their wrath. Though the Reform party and the Government are now one in their opposition to the Treaty, the former—evidently with an eye to the election of 1872—will not be slow to make the most of the denunciations of the leader of the Ministry. In an article called forth by the text of Earl Granville's instructions to the Commissioners, *The Globe* interrogates and soundly rebukes the Premier, while demanding the further enlightenment promised, but not expected, immediately, and upholds the Treaty, as Premier of the Dominion he will criticize, dissect, and denounce it. He may succeed in retaining office by skillful shifting; but public confidence is shaken by such wickerwork statesmanship as Sir John A. Macdonald's. Even the *Montreal Herald*, which contained probably the most dispassionate articles upon the Treaty, the acceptance of which it strongly urged, cannot find terms in which to express its sense of the Canadian Premier's conduct. Testimony from this quarter comes with the more force as *The Herald* is all local political feeling in order to award Sir John his share of the praise it considered to be due to him. The *Register* says: "When we read backward and forward the resolutions of the Commissioners, and with annual force, advocated ratification. These two journals have certainly good cause to open the veins of their wrath. Though the Reform party and the Government are now one in their opposition to the Treaty, the former—evidently with an eye to the election of 1872—will not be slow to make the most of the denunciations of the leader of the Ministry. In an article called forth by the text of Earl Granville's instructions to the Commissioners, *The Globe* interrogates and soundly rebukes the Premier, while demanding the further enlightenment promised, but not expected, immediately, and upholds the Treaty, as Premier of the Dominion he will criticize, dissect, and denounce it. He may succeed in retaining office by skillful shifting; but public confidence is shaken by such wickerwork statesmanship as Sir John A. Macdonald's. Even the *Montreal Herald*, which contained probably the most dispassionate articles upon the Treaty, the acceptance of which it strongly urged, cannot find terms in which to express its sense of the Canadian Premier's conduct. Testimony from this quarter comes with the more force as *The Herald* is all local political feeling in order to award Sir John his share of the praise it considered to be due to him. The *Register* says: "When we read backward and forward the resolutions of the Commissioners, and with annual force, advocated ratification. These two journals have certainly good cause to open the veins of their wrath. Though the Reform party and the Government are now one in their opposition to the Treaty, the former—evidently with an eye to the election of 1872—will not be slow to make the most of the denunciations of the leader of the Ministry. In an article called forth by the text of Earl Granville's instructions to the Commissioners, *The Globe* interrogates and soundly rebukes the Premier, while demanding the further enlightenment promised, but not expected, immediately, and upholds the Treaty, as Premier of the Dominion he will criticize, dissect, and denounce it. He may succeed in retaining office by skillful shifting; but public confidence is shaken by such wickerwork statesmanship as Sir John A. Macdonald's. Even the *Montreal Herald*, which contained probably the most dispassionate articles upon the Treaty, the acceptance of which it strongly urged, cannot find terms in which to express its sense of the Canadian Premier's conduct. Testimony from this quarter comes with the more force as *The Herald* is all local political feeling in order to award Sir John his share of the praise it considered to be due to him. The *Register* says: "When we read backward and forward the resolutions of the Commissioners, and with annual force, advocated ratification. These two journals have certainly good cause to open the veins of their wrath. Though the Reform party and the Government are now one in their opposition to the Treaty, the former—evidently with an eye to the election of 1872—will not be slow to make the most of the denunciations of the leader of the Ministry. In an article called forth by the text of Earl Granville's instructions to the Commissioners, *The Globe* interrogates and soundly rebukes the Premier, while demanding the further enlightenment promised, but not expected, immediately, and upholds the Treaty, as Premier of the Dominion he will criticize, dissect, and denounce it. He may succeed in retaining office by skillful shifting; but public confidence is shaken by such wickerwork statesmanship as Sir John A. Macdonald's. Even the *Montreal Herald*, which contained probably the most dispassionate articles upon the Treaty, the acceptance of which it strongly urged, cannot find terms in which to express its sense of the Canadian Premier's conduct. Testimony from this quarter comes with the more force as *The Herald* is all local political feeling in order to award Sir John his share of the praise it considered to be due to him. The *Register* says: "When we read backward and forward the resolutions of the Commissioners, and with annual force, advocated ratification. These two journals have certainly good cause to open the veins of their wrath. Though the Reform party and the Government are now one in their opposition to the Treaty, the former—evidently with an eye to the election of 1872—will not be slow to make the most of the denunciations of the leader of the Ministry. In an article called forth by the text of Earl Granville's instructions to the Commissioners, *The Globe* interrogates and soundly rebukes the Premier, while demanding the further enlightenment promised, but not expected, immediately, and upholds the Treaty, as Premier of the Dominion he will criticize, dissect, and denounce it. He may succeed in retaining office by skillful shifting; but public confidence is shaken by such wickerwork statesmanship as Sir John A. Macdonald's. Even the *Montreal Herald*, which contained probably the most dispassionate articles upon the Treaty, the acceptance of which it strongly urged, cannot find terms in which to express its sense of the Canadian Premier's conduct. Testimony from this quarter comes with the more force as *The Herald* is all local political feeling in order to award Sir John his share of the praise it considered to be due to him. The *Register* says: "When we read backward and forward the resolutions of the Commissioners, and with annual force, advocated ratification. These two journals have certainly good cause to open the veins of their wrath. Though the Reform party and the Government are now one in their opposition to the Treaty, the former—evidently with an eye to the election of 1872—will not be slow to make the most of the denunciations of the leader of the Ministry. In an article called forth by the text of Earl Granville's instructions to the Commissioners, *The Globe* interrogates and soundly rebukes the Premier, while demanding the further enlightenment promised, but not expected, immediately, and upholds the Treaty, as Premier of the Dominion he will criticize, dissect, and denounce it. He may succeed in retaining office by skillful shifting; but public confidence is shaken by such wickerwork statesmanship as Sir John A. Macdonald's. Even the *Montreal Herald*, which contained probably the most dispassionate articles upon the Treaty, the acceptance of which it strongly urged, cannot find terms in which to express its sense of the Canadian Premier's conduct. Testimony from this quarter comes with the more force as *The Herald* is all local political feeling in order to award Sir John his share of the praise it considered to be due to him. The *Register* says: "When we read backward and forward the resolutions of the Commissioners, and with annual force, advocated ratification. These two journals have certainly good cause to open the veins of their wrath. Though the Reform party and the Government are now one in their opposition to the Treaty, the former—evidently with an eye to the election of 1872—will not be slow to make the most of the denunciations of the leader of the Ministry. In an article called forth by the text of Earl Granville's instructions to the Commissioners, *The Globe* interrogates and soundly rebukes the Premier, while demanding the further enlightenment promised, but not expected, immediately, and upholds the Treaty, as Premier of the Dominion he will criticize, dissect, and denounce it. He may succeed in retaining office by skillful shifting; but public confidence is shaken by such wickerwork statesmanship as Sir John A. Macdonald's. Even the *Montreal Herald*, which contained probably the most dispassionate articles upon the Treaty, the acceptance of which it strongly urged, cannot find terms in which to express its sense of the Canadian Premier's conduct. Testimony from this quarter comes with the more force as *The Herald* is all local political feeling in order to award Sir John his share of the praise it considered to be due to him. The *Register* says: "When we read backward and forward the resolutions of the Commissioners, and with annual force, advocated ratification. These two journals have certainly good cause to open the veins of their wrath. Though the Reform party and the Government are now one in their opposition to the Treaty, the former—evidently with an eye to the election of 1872—will not be slow to make the most of the denunciations of the leader of the Ministry. In an article called forth by the text of Earl Granville's instructions to the Commissioners, *The Globe* interrogates and soundly rebukes the Premier, while demanding the further enlightenment promised, but not expected, immediately, and upholds the Treaty, as Premier of the Dominion he will criticize, dissect, and denounce it. He may succeed in